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TITLE

SINTERED FILTER MADE OF PLASTIC

ABSTRACT: PURPOSE: To provide a filter excellent in processability, free from molding irregularity, having a homogenous pore size and excellent in mechanical characteristics such as

tensile strength.

CONSTITUTION: Premixed fine particles composed of at least one kind of polymer selected from polytetrafluoroethylene, a tetrafluoroethylene/ hexafluoropropylene copolymer and polyvinylidene fluoride are bonded to the voids on the surface side of a permeable porous substrate obtained by sintering and molding grapy ultrahigh mol.wt. polyethylene.

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^{(54)【}発明の名称】 プラスチック製焼結フィルター

【目的】 加工性に優れ、成形ムラがなく均質な孔径を 有し、引張強度等の機械的特性に優れたフィルターを提 供する。

【構成】 ぶどう状の超高分子量ポリエチレンを焼結成 形して得られた透過性の多孔質基体の表而側の気孔に、 ポリテトラフルオロエチレン、テトラフルオロエチレン - ヘキサフルオロプロピレン共重合体、ポリビニリデン フルオライドから選ばれた一種又はこれらの二種以上を 予め混合した微粒子を付着させる。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 ぶどう状の超高分子量エチレン系ポリオ レフィン樹脂を焼結成形して得られた透過性の多孔質基 体の表面側の気孔に、前記多孔質基体を構成する主成分 をなす前記ポリオレフィン樹脂よりも粒子径の小さい微 粒子充填材を付着してなるプラスチック製焼結フィルタ

【請求項2】 平均粒径が100~200 μmであるぶ どう状の超高分子量エチレン系ポリオレフィン樹脂を焼

【請求項3】 前記ぶどう状の超高分子量エチレン系ポ リオレフィン樹脂にカーボンブラックを主体とした導電 性物質を添加してある請求項1又は2記載のプラスチッ ク製焼結フィルター。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明はプラスチック製焼結フィ ルター、詳しくは気体又は液体から微細な塵粒子を分離 ないし濾過する、プラスチックを焼結したフィルターに 20 ている。 関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、各種の気体又は液体等から特に空 気中から微細な塵粒子を分離するフイルターとして、プ ラスチックの多孔質基体の表面の気孔に、微粒子状の非 粘着性に優れた充填材を被着したものが知られている。 このフィルターは、超高分子量ポリエチレン樹脂に中分 子量ポリエチレン樹脂を混合して焼結し、多孔質基体に 成形したものである。

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、上記のフィル ターは、少なくとも2種類の樹脂を、適切にコントロー ルした状態で混合しなければ、孔径を均質に成形するこ とは困難である。一方、超高分子量ポリエチレン樹脂に 中分子量ポリエチレン樹脂を混合することなく、超高分 子量ポリエチレン樹脂単独で成形すると、超高分子量樹 脂が溶融時にほとんど流動性を示さないため、加工性が 悪く、多孔質基体を成形できなかったり、多孔質基体と して充分な性能を発揮しないものとなる。

【0004】本発明は、加工性に優れ、成形ムラがなく 40 均質な孔径を有し、引張強度等の機械的特性に優れたフ ィルターを提供することを目的とするものである。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、上記目的を達 成するためになされたもので、その要旨は、ぶどう状の 超高分子量エチレン系ポリオレフィン樹脂を焼結成形し て得られた透過性の多孔質基体の表面側の気孔に、前記 多孔質基体を構成する主成分をなす前記ポリオレフィン 樹脂よりも粒子径の小さい微粒子充填材を付着してなる プラスチック製焼結フィルターである。

【0006】本発明において基材として用いる超高分子 量エチレン系ポリオレフィン樹脂は、重量平均分子量が 200万以上であって、高融点であって、しかもその形 状が特定のものである。

【0007】すなわち、多孔質基体を構成する超高分子 量エチレン系ポリオレフィン樹脂として、ぶどう状のも のを用いる。この樹脂は、ぶどうの房のようにいくつか の小球状の一次粒子が部分的に融着結合したものであ る。その形状は、例えば100倍程度に拡大した写真を 結成形してなる請求項1記載のプラスチック製焼結フィ 10 撮影することによって判別することができる。粒径につ いては特に限定されるものではないが、通常、平均10 $0\sim20_0\mu$ m程度の範囲にあるものが好ましい。な お、房中の小球の数は任意であり、またその一部は1個 の一次粒子で形成されていてもよい。小球状の一次粒子 は、通常、10~50μm程度の範囲にあることが好ま しい。

> 【0008】上記合成樹脂基材を用いて、これを例えば 筒状等、所望の形状に焼結成形した多孔質基体は、透過 性で多孔性であり、約10~100μmの細孔径を有し

【0009】焼結成形した多孔質基体の表面側(流体流 入側) の気孔に、微粒子充填材を付着させることによ り、本発明に係るフィルターが得られる。

【0010】多孔質基体の表面の気孔に付着させる微粒 子充填材としては、例えばポリテトラフルオロエチレ ン、テトラフルオロエチレンーヘキサフルオロプロピレ ン共重合体、ポリビニリデンフルオライドから選ばれた 一種又はこれらの二種以上を予め混合したものが使用で きる。微粒子充填材は、多孔質基体表面の気孔に入り込 30 みその気孔を小さくし、フィルターとして使用した場合 に捕集効率を高め、多孔質基体表面に捕集された塵埃等 固体粒子を払い落とし易くする。微粒子充填材の平均粒 径は例えば0. 2μm程度のものが望ましい。

【0011】上記微粒子充填材は、通常、パインダーと 共に吹付け等により付着させる。パインダーとしては、 エポキシ系接着剤等を用いることができる。例えば、微 粒子充填材とパインダーとを20:1程度の重量比で使 用する。多孔質基体への付着量は0.001~0.00 2 g/c m² 程度である。

【0012】なお、カーポンプラックを主体とした導電 性物質を、例えば分子鼠約400万の超高分子鼠エチレ ン系ポリオレフィン樹脂に約1~10%添加したものを 用いることにより、フィルターに良好な導電性を付与す ることができる。

[0013]

【実施例】

(実施例1) ぶどう状の超高分子量ポリエチレン (平均 分子量400万、平均粒径180μm)を型に充填し、 180~230℃の温度で所定時間加熱して焼結成形し 50 た多孔質基体の表面に、ポリテトラフルオロエチレンの 3

微粒子(平均粒径 $0.2 \mu m$)をパインダー(エポキシ系接着剤)と共に吹き付けて付着させ(0.0015g $/cm^2$)、フイルターを得た。

【0014】 (実施例2) ぶどう状の超高分子量ポリエチレン (平均分子量400万、平均粒径180 μ m) とカーボンブラックを95:5の割合で混合しこれを型に充填し、180 \sim 230 $^{\circ}$ の温度で所定時間加熱して焼結成形した多孔質基体の表面に、ポリテトラフルオロエチレンの微粒子(平均粒径0.2 μ m) をバインダー(エポキシ系接着剤)と共に吹き付けて付着させ(0.0015g/cm²)、フイルターを得た。

 * (エポキシ系接着剤) と共に吹き付けて付着させ (0.0015g/cm²)、フイルターを得た。

【0016】(比較例2) 塊状の超高分子量ポリエチレン (平均分子量440万、平均粒径120μm) とカーボンブラックを95:5の割合で混合しこれを型に充填し、180~230℃の温度で所定時間加熱して焼結成形した多孔質基体の表面に、ポリテトラフルオロエチレンの徴粒子 (平均粒径0.2μm) をパインダー(エポキシ系接着剤)と共に吹き付けて付着させ(0.001 5g/cm²)、フイルターを得た。

【0017】上記の実施例1,2及び比較例1,2のフィルターの引張強度等について測定した結果を表1に示す。実施例のものは、比較例のものに比べて優れた引張強度を有することがわかる。

[0018]

【表1】

	実施例1	実施例2	比較例1	比較例2
岩比重	0.55	0.56	0.56	0. 54
圧力損失 (四水柱)	1 2	1 0	1 2	1 0
引張強度 (kg/cm²)	3 8	2 8	18	1 5
伸び (%)	5 0	2 6	2 3	1 2
耐水接触角(度)	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
表面抵抗率 (Q)	9×10 ¹	< 6×10 ^a	9×10:1	< 6×10 ⁶
体積抵抗率 (Ω・cm)	5×101 *	< 3×10 ⁶	5×10 ⁻⁶	< 3×10 ⁸

[0019]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、1種類のぶどう状超高 分子量エチレン系ポリオレフィン樹脂を用いることにより、例えば中高分子量ポリエチレン樹脂を混合すること なく、超高分子量ポリエチレン樹脂単独で成形加工でき るとともに、成形ムラを生じることがなく、均質な孔径 を有するフィルターが得られる。また、このフィルター は引張強度等の機械的強度に優れており、圧力損失も低 く維持される。

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(54) SINTERED FILTER MADE OF PLASTIC

PURPOSE: To provide a filter excellent in processability, free from molding irregularity, having a homogenous pore size and excellent in mechanical characteristics such as tensile strength.

CONSTITUTION: Premixed fine particles composed of at least one kind of polymer selected from polytetrafluoroethylene, a tetrafluoroethylene/ hexafluoropropylene copolymer and polyvinylidene fluoride are bonded to the voids on the surface side of a permeable porous substrate obtained by sintering and molding grapy ultrahigh mol.wt. polyethylene.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] this invention relates to the VCF which separates or filters the sintering VCF made from plastics, and detailed dust grain detailed from a gas or a liquid and which sintered plastics. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] What put the filler excellent in particle-like non-tackiness on the pore of the front face of the porous material base of plastics conventionally as a VCF which especially separates detailed dust grain from various kinds of gases or liquids etc. out of air is known. This VCF mixes and sinters an inside molecular weight polyethylene resin to an ultra-high-molecular-weight-polyethylene resin, and fabricates it to a porous material base.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, if the above-mentioned VCF does not mix at least two kinds of resins in the status that it controlled pertinently, it is difficult the VCF to fabricate an aperture homogeneously. On the other hand, if it fabricates by the ultra-high-molecular-weight-polyethylene resin independent, since the amount resin of super-macromolecules hardly shows a fluidity at the time of melting, without mixing an inside molecular weight polyethylene resin to an ultra-high-molecular-weight-polyethylene resin, workability does not demonstrate performance in which it is bad and is sufficient as a porous material base in the ability not fabricating a porous material base.

[0004] this invention is excellent in workability, and does not have molding nonuniformity, and it has a homogeneous aperture, and aims at offering the VCF excellent in mechanical properties, such as tensile strength.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] It is the sintering VCF made from plastics which comes to adhere rather than the aforementioned polyolefin resin which was made in order that this invention might attain the above-mentioned purpose, and makes the principal component which constitutes the aforementioned porous material base in the pore by the side of the front face of the penetrable porous material base which the summary carries out the sinter molding of the grape-like amount ethylene system polyolefin resin of super-macromolecules, and was obtained in the parvus particle filler of a particle diameter.

[0006] Weight average molecular weight is 2 million or more, the amount ethylene system polyolefin resin of super-macromolecules used as a base material in this invention is a high-melting point, and, moreover, the configuration is a specific thing.

[0007] That is, a grape-like thing is used as amount ethylene system polyolefin resin of super-macromolecules which constitutes a porous material base. The primary particle of the shape of some corpuscle carries out weld combination of this resin partially like the fringe of a grape. The configuration can be distinguished by taking the photograph expanded to about 100 times. Although not limited especially about particle size, the thing in the domain of about an average of 100-200 micrometers is usually desirable. In addition, the number of the corpuscles in a fringe is arbitrary, and the part may be formed by one primary particle. As for a corpuscle-like primary particle, it is usually desirable that it is in the domain of about 10-50 micrometers.

[0008] Using the above-mentioned synthetic-resin base material, the porous material base which carried out the sinter molding of this to desired configurations, such as tubed, is porosity in permeability, and has the about 10-100-micrometer pore size.

[0009] The VCF concerning this invention is obtained by making a particle filler adhere to the pore by the side of the front face of the porous material base which carried out the sinter molding (fluid inflow side).

[0010] What mixed beforehand kinds chosen out of a polytetrafluoroethylene and tetrafluoroethylene-hexafluoropropylene copolymer and poly-vinylidene full ********, for example or these two sorts or more as a particle filler made to adhere to the pore of the front face of a porous material base can be used. Particles, such as dust by which the particle filler entered into the pore of a porous material base front face, and made the pore small, raises a collection efficiency when it is used as a VCF, and the uptake was carried out to the porous material base front face, are made to shake. The mean particle diameter of a particle filler has an about 0.2-micrometer desirable thing.

[0011] The above-mentioned particle filler is made to usually adhere by spraying etc. with a binder. Epoxy system adhesives etc. can be used as a binder. For example, a particle filler and a binder are used by about 20:1 weight ratio. The coating

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weight to a porous material base is 2 0.001-0.002g/cm. It is a grade.

[0012] In addition, good conductivity can be given to a VCF by using what added the conductive matter which made carbon black the subject about one to 10% to the amount ethylene system polyolefin resin of super-macromolecules of molecular weight 4 million [about].

[0013]

[Example]

(Example 1) Filled up the mold with grape-like ultra high molecular weight polyethylene (average molecular weight 4 million, 180 micrometers of mean particle diameters), the particle (0.2 micrometers of mean particle diameters) of a polytetrafluoroethylene was made to spray and adhere to the front face of the porous material base which carried out predetermined time heating and carried out the sinter molding with a binder (epoxy system adhesives) at the temperature of 180-230 degrees C (0.0015g/cm2), and the VCF was obtained.

[0014] (Example 2) Mixed grape-like ultra high molecular weight polyethylene (average molecular weight 4 million, 180 micrometers of mean particle diameters) and carbon black at a rate of 95:5, filled up the mold with this, the particle (0.2 micrometers of mean particle diameters) of a polytetrafluoroethylene was made to spray and adhere to the front face of the porous material base which carried out predetermined time heating and carried out the sinter molding with a binder (epoxy system adhesives) at the temperature of 180-230 degrees C (0.0015g/cm2), and the VCF was obtained.

[0015] (Example 1 of a comparison) Filled up the mold with massive ultra high molecular weight polyethylene (average molecular weight 4,400,000, 120 micrometers of mean particle diameters), the particle (0.2 micrometers of mean particle diameters) of a polytetrafluoroethylene was made to spray and adhere to the front face of the porous material base which carried out predetermined time heating and carried out the sinter molding with a binder (epoxy system adhesives) at the temperature of 180-230 degrees C (0.0015g/cm2), and the VCF was obtained.

[0016] (Example 2 of a comparison) Mixed massive ultra high molecular weight polyethylene (average molecular weight 4,400,000, 120 micrometers of mean particle diameters) and massive carbon black at a rate of 95:5, filled up the mold with this, the particle (0.2 micrometers of mean particle diameters) of a polytetrafluoroethylene was made to spray and adhere to the front face of the porous material base which carried out predetermined time heating and carried out the sinter molding with a binder (epoxy system adhesives) at the temperature of 180-230 degrees C (0.0015g/cm2), and the VCF was obtained. [0017] The result measured about the tensile strength of the VCF of the above-mentioned examples 1 and 2 and the examples 1 and 2 of a comparison etc. is shown in Table 1. It turns out that the thing of an example has the tensile strength which was excellent compared with the thing of the example of a comparison.

[Table 1]

		実施例1	実施例 2	比較例1	比較例2
嵩比重		0. 55	0. 56	0.56	0. 54
圧力損失	(皿水柱)	1 2	1 0	1 2	1 0
引張強度	(kg/cm²)	3 8	2 8	18	1 5
伸び	(%)	5 0	2 6	2 3	1 2
耐水接触角	(度)	120	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
表面抵抗率	(Ω)	9×10¹⁴	< 6×10 ⁶	9×10 ¹⁴	< 6×10 ⁶
体積抵抗率	(Ω · cm)	5×10¹ ⁵	< 3×10°	5×10 ^{1 5}	< 3×10 ⁶

[0019]

[Effect of the Invention] using one kind of amount ethylene system polyolefin resin of grape-like super-macromolecules according to this invention -- for example, the crown -- while a fabricating operation can be carried out by the ultra-high-molecular-weight-polyethylene resin independent, without mixing a molecular weight polyethylene resin, the VCF which does not produce molding nonuniformity and has a homogeneous aperture is obtained Moreover, this VCF is excellent in mechanical strengths, such as tensile strength, and pressure loss is also maintained low.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The sintering VCF made from plastics which comes to adhere to the pore by the side of the front face of the penetrable porous material base which carries out the sinter molding of the grape-like amount ethylene system polyolefin resin of super-macromolecules, and was obtained rather than the aforementioned polyolefin resin which makes the principal component which constitutes the aforementioned porous material base in the parvus particle filler of a particle diameter. [Claim 2] The sintering VCF made from plastics according to claim 1 which comes to carry out the sinter molding of the amount ethylene system polyolefin resin of super-macromolecules of the shape of a grape whose mean particle diameter is 100-200 micrometers.

[Claim 3] The sintering VCF made from plastics according to claim 1 or 2 which has added the conductive matter which made carbon black the subject at the amount ethylene system polyolefin resin of super-macromolecules of the shape of an aforementioned grape.

[Translation done.]